மாட்டு வண்டிகளை இந்த டோல்வரியிலிருந்து ஒழிப்பிக்கணம் என்று சொன்னீர்களே. P. W. D. இடம் கேட்டால் மோட்டாரை விட இந்த காளை வண்டிகள் தான் ரோடடை அதிகமாக நாசமாக்கிறது என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மோட்டாருக்கு ரப்பர் டயர்கள் இருப்பதால் அவைகள் இந்த புருதியை அங்கு மிங்கு மாறப்போடுகின்றன. மாட்டு வண்டிகளுக்கு இரும்புப் பாளங்களிட்ட பைஸாக்களிருப்பதினால், அவைகள் போடும்போத நிலத்தை உழுவது போல் போய், ரோட்டுகளை பள்ளமாக்கி நாசமாக்குகின்றன. ஆலோஜிக்கலாம்.

சாராயக்கடைகளையும், கள்ளுக்கடைகளையும் முனிசிபல் லிமிட்டுக்கு வெளியில் மாற்றித்தர வேண்டுமென்கிற விஷயம் உங்களுடைய மனிபாலிடியைச் சேர்ந்த விஷயம்.

ப்ராவிடண்ட் பண்ட் விஷயம், கவர்மெண்டு ஆலோஜனையில் இருக்கும் விஷயம்தான். அதில் வேண்டியது கவர்மெண்டு செய்வார்கள்.

[The question of the revision of the school holidays is under the consideration of Government. Your suggestions will also be considered along with that. Then you wanted the bullock carts to be exempted from the levy of tolls. The P. W. D. says that the bullock carts are doing more damage to the roads than the motor cars, which are provided with rubber tyres. The question of the removal of the arrack and toddy shops from within the municipal limits is one for the Municipality to look into. The question of the Provident Fund is already under the consideration of Government and the needful will be done.]

143. Physical development of women.

MISS. PENNINAH MOSES (*Nominated*) said that the health of women in the State was deteriorating. The existing generation of women were wanting in stamina and fell an easy pray to diseases, while the women of former times were capable of more sustained work and endurance. It was high time to think seriously about the ways and means of improving the physical condition of women on whom depended the welfare of the country.

Several school children starved during mid-day. They had to starve not only for want of food but also because their mothers, in some cases, did not know what food they should choose for the children. Improper feeding brought on several ailments and general weakening of the body. Children and adults died in thousands every year on account of improper feeding. A resolution was therefore passed in the Women's Educational Conference at Trivandrum that with the permission of Government the conference should circulate among all the educational institutions in the State and among the students and their guardians a diet scheme suited to the country and to those engaged in both intellectual and physical work.

Proper attention was not paid to useful subjects like hygiene, nursing the sick, first aid and care of the children. Domestic economy and hygiene were optional subjects for the English and Vernacular School Leaving Certificate Examinations. But the subjects should be taught by teachers who were trained in them. For that purpose, a class should be opened for training teachers just in the same way as classes were opened for manual training.

Recognising the importance of the subject, the Madras University had introduced Domestic Science as an optional subject for the L. T. degree examination. There was no difficulty therefore in obtaining teachers duly qualified to teach that subject.

Constructive measures should be adopted for developing the physique of women and girls. Spacious playgrounds should be provided in the premises of girls' schools and the buildings in which such schools are held should be spacious. As the people had to provide buildings for opening departmental primary schools, the buildings were in most cases too small. As the children had to spend more than five hours a day in those buildings, they should be reconstructed by Government. The work might be spread over a number of years, beginning with the reconstruction of the worst school buildings. Sufficient number of benches should be provided for the girls of the lower classes and desks for those studying in the higher classes.

Games should be included in the curricula of studies and well-trained physical instructresses should be appointed in every girls' school. A class should be opened for the training of physical instructresses.

The kindergarten system of teaching children should be introduced in the primary schools of the State. Teachers should therefore be specially trained in that system.

Free clinics should be opened for women, expectant mothers and girls. Health visitors should be appointed to attend on school children from time to time. Medical inspection of school children was done only in boys' schools. Children should not be admitted to schools, unless they were declared by medical men to be fit, physically and mentally, to undergo instruction. For such medical examination of the children, no fee should be collected from the parents.

Special schools should be opened for children who were defective in eye-sight, hearing or brain power.

The resolution passed in the Women's Educational Conference that the existing course of ten years in Vernacular shools and eleven years in English schools of continuous mental work was injurious to the mind and body of the child was based on sound commonsense. The courses should therefore be broken half-way by the insertion of a year when the training would be more physical than mental.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Miss. Penninah Moses, your representation relates to the physical condition of our women and of our girls in

schools. You stated that the present generation of women are more wanting in stamina perhaps than the preceding generation. It seems to me that the correctness of that statement depends upon what you consider the present generation. You must have noticed that in our schools, especially in our English schools and colleges, a great deal of attention is paid to games and physical development. It is a very agreeable sign of the times; but, as you say, a great deal more can be done; and I may assure you that Government will do their best in that direction. You then wanted school children to have medical examination. Even now there is medical examination of pupils in English schools for boys. The extension of that system to girls' schools will be considered by Government.

In regard to school buildings, there are very many difficulties, as I stated in answer to another representation on the subject. We have a large number of schools and many of them are housed in old buildings. What the Government can possibly do is to take up a few buildings every year. You say that primary schools are not attended to at all. If that is so, I shall certainly ask the Director of Public Instruction to devote his attention to Primary Schools also.

The valuable suggestions that you made will be considered by Government.

144. Needs of the Malayala Brahmins.

MR. CHINGAN NARAYANAN BHATTATHIRI (*Jenmies, Quilon Division*), speaking in Malayalam, said that it was 20 years since the special school at Kulakada, which was a residential school, was opened; and yet it had not yet attained a good position. Still, it was true that the school had kindled in the community in general a liking for modern education and culture. The school maintained its position on account of the special favour of the Government and support of some respectable leaders of the community.

The school was provided with the minimum requirements in respect of building, staff and accessories. But there were several essential things yet to be provided so that the institution might be of real benefit to the community.

There was no dormitory for the pupils and no safe-room for keeping their boxes and other belongings. The furniture was removed every night from the class rooms for the boys to lie down and sleep and every morning the tables and benches were re-arranged. Consequently, the floor and the furniture were seriously damaged. There was no room for segregating the sick; and so even the healthy pupils ran the risk of being taken ill. A boarding home should be opened in the school compound with an eye to the above said requirements.

As there was no verandah on the western side of the school building, the sun's rays fell directly into the class rooms after 1 o'clock in